

To Correspondents.
 R. & H. Washington. We have of course no objection to your writing for this State. Should we learn of any injury, you shall be immediately advised.

THE MAILS ON THE WABASH.—Why cannot the people on the Wabash make an immediate and united effort to procure a *Daily Mail* through that valley, at least from Evansville to Terre Haute? We are satisfied that they can get it, if they will only make a bold push at once and all together. A daily mail is needed for the public accommodation, and the proceeds of the route will justify the Department in establishing it. These are reasons enough for its establishment. The tri-weekly mail from Terre Haute to Evansville is now carried, we are told, at a lower cost than on any route in the country—about \$700, and a daily line would cost but little more. Let us have it, then. At the least, the mail should be carried daily from Terre Haute to Evansville.

"MEXICO AND YUCATAN."—This is the title of one of the most miserable cheap-penny it has been our lot to meet with in a long time, being a mere extract from an old Connecticut pedlar's work, done up anew to gull the people. A copy has been sent to us, which we shall return, with a request that the publishers, when they send such trash to us again, will at least pay the postage. Sixty cents postage on an article not worth one cent, is cutting it a little too fat. We return the compliment by returning it.

THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.—Our old friend, CHARLES D. HINELINE, formerly of the New Albany Democrat, has "come up" in Camden, N. J., as the publisher of "The Camden Democrat." Charley is in the very State where he is needed, and we have no doubt will lay on the lash with good effect. We wish him great prosperity, for he will surely deserve it. He says—

"We send a copy of our paper to a number of our old friends in Indiana and elsewhere, with the flattering hope that they will honor us with their patronage, at least for one year. We should feel highly flattered to see the names of some of the noble sons of Democratic Indiana upon our subscription book. Whose name shall first be registered? We'll promise you a good return for your two dollars. So come on."

We hope our friends who are able will give Charley "a lift," as he suggests. They will not regret it, for his paper is worth its price.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE VALLEY," is the title of a new paper just established at Connersville, by Wm. A. HOTCHKISS. It is handsomely printed, ably edited, and well got up in every respect. It cannot fail to do good service to the cause of the people, for which it declares itself with an energy and spirit which we consider admirable. Let our friends in that quarter see to it that such a paper flags not for want of a liberal and whole-hearted support.

"THE PERU HERALD" is the title of a new paper just started at Peru, Miami County, by JOHN H. SCOTT. It is well got up and seems to be judiciously edited. We wish it success.

THE anti-slavery newspaper to be printed at Washington, entitled "the National Era," is to be edited by G. BAILEY, jr., (formerly of the Cincinnati Herald and Philanthropist), assisted by A. A. PHELPS and J. G. WHITTIER. These are men of great ability and talents, and we have no doubt will make some noise in the world, though we doubt very much whether they will accomplish much good by the means proposed. Mr. Bailey will receive subscriptions at Cincinnati till 1st January next.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPIST.—Much has been said of the philanthropic nature of the British towards slaves, but their benevolent feelings have been more aroused in favor of our slave population than of any other. This kind feeling does not emanate from any real fellow feeling they possess towards the colored race, but it springs from a desire to overthrow this institution in our country. But the British system of African apprenticeship is the most barbarous and oppressive code of slavery hitherto known to history. The negroes brought from Africa are apprenticed, that is, sold for fifteen years, to pay their passage, in Brazil, Guiana, and Demarara, and generally are worked to death before the expiration of their term. The day of redemption never arrives to the African apprenticed under the British laws. His life ceases when his master has no interest to keep him alive.

THAT SNUFF.—We acknowledge the receipt of a pound of the best snuff in Indiana, from our friend Wm. L. Ross of Logansport, who procured the same of Dr. Jerolomon of that place. Our box is always at the service of our friends, who can insert the tips of their digits and regale their olfactorys.

FLETCHER'S PILLS.—We have on hand a consignment of these excellent pills, and so far as we have noted their operation and success, they have succeeded admirably. Several have tried them, to whom we will refer, and as further trials are made, we shall report. See advertisements.

ATTEMPTING SCENE.—Four ladies were brought before the Mayor yesterday for disorderly conduct in front of the Arch street theater on the evening previous. After hearing the statement of the watchman, the Mayor inquired of each of them where he lived, and what employment or business he pursued. One of them, who was thus questioned, said that his mother was dead; and to the inquiry as to his age, he said he was thirteen. His appearance indicating that he was older, his honor asked what year he was born in, when he replied that he did not know. Here the tears came in his eyes, and to the further inquiries whether he could read, or whether he had ever gone to school, his answers were in the negative, accompanied with a profusion of tears, and with sobs that almost choked his utterance. The lad was no doubt 16 or 17 years of age, and his manner was that of one possessing a heart well disposed, keenly sensitive to the deplorable and unchristian state of mind which was his unfortunate lot. His case is a sad commentary upon the state of our youthful classes in many parts of our city and county, and one that cannot fail to excite sympathy for him, and others in like condition.—*Philadelphia American.*

THE fate of this poor boy might have been very different, if the whig authorities of Philadelphia, in conjunction with Nicholas Biddle, had not squandered, misapplied, and perhaps in part stolen, the princely bequest of Stephen Girard, which was made for the special benefit of poor orphan children. If justice is meted out to such criminals heretofore, as it surely ought to be, they will be held responsible for the degradation and viciousness above pictured; which, without doubt, is but one of thousands of similar cases.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that a new invention has recently been made, by which the writing process is rendered plain and simple. It is understood to operate so as to make the impression of every letter perfectly distinct upon the paper. This of course will do away with the characters to represent the alphabet. We had an idea of the kind in our own minds from the moment we saw the Telegraph in operation. If it can be made practicable, it will add to the value of the Telegraph.

It is said that the Pope of Rome, one of the most estimable men of the age, intends to substitute imprisonment for life for the punishment of death, so far as his civil authority extends. Every day this good and great man is overturning some hoary abuse. May God aid and sustain him in his course!

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 10, 1846.

[Volume VI—Number 25.]

Gen. Taylor's Testimony.

The Union of the 21st contains a portion, occupying about one page, of the official despatches of General Taylor and other officers, detailing the particulars of the battle at Monterrey, to the war department. The facts have already generally been given to the public, yet nevertheless these details are interesting. In General Taylor's despatch, dated Oct. 9, he reiterates his obligations to Gen. Butler, expressed in a former despatch. He says—

I take pleasure in bringing to the notice of the government the good conduct of the troops, both regulars and volunteers, which has been conspicuous throughout the operations. I am proud to bear testimony to their coolness and constancy in battle, and the cheerfulness with which they have submitted to exposure and privation. To the general officers commanding divisions—Major General Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Worth—I must express my obligations for the efficient aid which they have rendered in their respective commands. I was unfortunately deprived, early on the 1st, of the valuable services of Major General Butler, who was disabled by a wound received in the attack on the city. Major General Henderson, commanding the Texas volunteers, has given me important aid in the organization of his command, and its subsequent operations. Brigadier General Twiggs rendered important services with his division, and, as the second in command after Major General Butler, he supplied with ammunition, and manned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 2,000 to 3,000 irregulars. The force under my orders before Monterrey, as exhibited by the accompanying return, was 425 officers, and 6,230 men. Our artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pound howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns each—the mortar being the only piece suitable to the operations.

"Our loss is twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed; thirty-one officers and three hundred and thirty-seven men wounded. That of the enemy is not known, but is believed considerably to exceed our own."

As to the strength of the enemy, and the loss on our side, Gen. Butler says—

"Upon occupying the city, it was discovered to be of great strength in itself, and to have its approaches carefully and strongly fortified. The town and works were armed with forty-two pieces of cannon, well supplied with ammunition, and manned with a force of at least 7,000 troops of the line, and from 2,000 to 3,000 irregulars. The force under my orders before Monterrey, as exhibited by the accompanying return, was 425 officers, and 6,230 men. Our artillery consisted of one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pound howitzers, and four light field batteries of four guns each—the mortar being the only piece suitable to the operations."

FEDERAL TESTIMONY.—The "Boston Courier" is one of the very few federal papers that ever exhibit some feelings of patriotism. A correspondent of the Daily Advertiser, another federal paper of the same city, over the signature of "76," criticizes, with some severity, the policy adopted by our government, in conducting the war in Mexico, and recommends the immediate withdrawal of our forces from the route by Monterrey. The writer in the "Courier" replies, and observes—

"As respects the rapidity of General Taylor's movements, '76' does not appreciate the extent of General Taylor's supplies and wagons. When first instructed to move from Matamoros, he was destitute of steamers, embarrassed by 5,000 raw volunteers for six months, and provided with no more mules and wagons than were sufficient to keep open the route from the Brazos to Matamoros. All this is now changed. A fleet of steamers has been placed on the Rio Grande; a vast supply of stores, mules and wagons accumulated at Camargo and Cerralvo, &c. As respects the origin of the war, there may well be a difference of opinion; and the movement of Gen. Gaines, in despatching the Louisiana volunteers, was no doubt as much of a vagary as his late prospectus for coast defence. In other particulars, it can be conceded the war has been conducted with remarkable ability and success. Between June 1st and October 1st, in the brief space of four months, more than 200,000 men have been raised, disciplined, and transported from right hundred to one thousand miles. The enemy has been kept in a constant state of alarm in every quarter."

"New Mexico, New Leon, and California, on the Pacific—regions larger than Spain or France—are actually subdued, and the ports on both sides blocked. The enemy, defeated in three battles, stripped of the principal part of their artillery and munitions of war, cut off from foreign supplies and revenues, and disheartened by defeats, are soon to be placed between two armies, either of which, alone, is competent to meet any force they can raise, and when united, will be within ten days march of their capital. Before sixty days have elapsed, it may well be predicted, the Mexicans will hold no post north of a line drawn from Tampico through St. Luis to St. Blas."

"The question for the next Congress will doubtless be, how to stay Gen. Taylor's further progress. At all events, territory sufficient to pay the costs of the war and our six million claims, will be in our possession. A few weeks will determine whether these scenes or those of '76' are nearest the mark."

EXPORTS.—The New York Sun states that the customhouse reports of the commerce of that port, for each successive week, shows the trade in produce to be very active. During the first five days of November, there were exported to Great Britain nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and other grains, and 15,000 barrels of flour.

The exports from Philadelphia during the month of October, was \$1,730,000, nearly the whole of which was in breadstuffs and provisions.

If things continue in this way, we shall expect the whig politicians to raise the cry that our foreign commerce is likely to starve us all to death, by taking away everything eatable! This would be just as reasonable as many of their pretexts about trade and tariffs. But no alarm need be felt on this point, as the following whig authority will perhaps show:

EXTENT OF THEIR WANTS.—The New York Express does not hold out the most flattering hopes to the suffering in Great Britain, that we shall be able to supply their wants as rapidly as desired. "In the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1845, there were cleared from the various ports of the United States for England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1,115 vessels, the tonnage of which was equal to 631,821 tons. The average rate of the vessels was about 560 tons. Estimating the capacity of the vessel to be equal to 10 barrels to the ton, they could convey 6,318,820 barrels of breadstuffs. The lowest estimate of the deficiency of the crops in England, is equal to 4,800,000 barrels, two-thirds of which (or 3,200,000) is expected to be drawn from the United States. To get this to England would require 565 vessels, of equal tonnage of the average of last year, or 50 per cent. more than has ever been employed in the trade during one period."

It is said that the steamer Great Western brought out to this country about \$150,000 in gold and the Acadia at Boston is said to have brought an equal amount. The balance of trade is now decidedly in our favor, and it must be made up in hard money.

LETTERS OF MARQUE.—It is stated that the Mexican Government has sent to Havana three hundred letters of marque, with naturalization papers conferring the rights and privileges of Mexican citizens upon all who would sail under them.

The St. Louis Union of Nov. 30th says, that company G, of mounted riflemen, commanded by Capt. Simons, and numbering 76 men, embarked on the evening previous for New Orleans on board the steamer Champlain.

Capture of Tampico!

The squadron, under Com. Conner, sailed from Anton Lizardo on the 11th and 12th ult. for Tampico. On the 14th, Com. Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Petrel, Bonita and Reefers, reinforced from the Cumberland, Mississippi, Princeton and St. Mary's. There was no opposition made to the American arms. The town was surrendered unconditionally; the garrison having been previously withdrawn.

The New Orleans papers say—

The Mississippi sailed immediately for the Balize for troops to garrison the city. In coming thither, Com. Perry touched at the Brazos and despatched a Lieutenant to Gen. Patterson's camp to obtain troops for the garrison. The Mississippi then came to the Balize for the same object. We learn from proper sources that about one hundred and fifty men, recruited for the 1st and 3d Infantry, will be despatched immediately for Tampico. A detachment of these troops has already arrived; the remainder are expected to-day or to-morrow. Besides these, four companies of the new regiment of mounted riflemen, under Major Burbridge, will be sent to Tampico as soon as they arrive. They are hourly looked for.

Although the city was taken without the loss of blood, it is manifest that it is not to be surrendered without a struggle before peace is declared. The town is now in the possession of the Americans, and the vessels of the fleet, which cannot be well spared from their ships. As soon as the place is sufficiently garrisoned by land force, the squadron will proceed to other business.

A change has come over the fleet and we doubt not of its future usefulness. Many of her naval officers regret the small vessels of the squadron and a blow. It is well enough as it is. We incline to the opinion that the place will become of the utmost consequence to the intended operations upon the interior. The withdrawal of the Mexican garrison is evidence that Santa Anna is making preparations for a demonstration upon a large scale in the direction of San Luis Potosi or Saltillo, more probably at the former.

CHANCE FOR TAMPICO.—We are gratified to learn that Gov. Johnson, as soon as he heard that the Mississippi had arrived at the Balize to procure men and munitions of war for the defence of Tampico, proffered for the use of the United States, six 6-pound and three 9-pound brass pieces, together with 100 rounds of ball for each gun, and 500 rounds of grape shot.

These guns are ready to go on board ship—have been accepted and will be immediately despatched to Tampico. This is a commendable act of the Executive of Louisiana. The necessity of erecting fortifications at Tampico with expedition is apparent; and the difference in the time required to bring ordnance from the nearest U. S. depot and from Louisiana, such as is ready for use at once, might be fatal to the occupation of that important point.

Com. Conner's official despatch of the capture of Tampico, appears in the "Union" of the 25th, and is as follows:

U. S. STEAMER "SPITFIRE."

Before the town of Tampico,

November 14th, 1846.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the department that I entered the river of Tampico this morning with the small vessels of the squadron and a strong detachment of seamen and marines from the "Cumberland," "Mississippi," "St. Mary's," "Princeton," and "Porpoise."

On my arrival at the city, I was met by a deputation from the citizens, offering the surrender of the place on condition that their laws, institutions, and property should be respected. Its importance requires that a garrison of five or six hundred men should be sent to occupy it as speedily as possible. To obtain this object, I have despatched Commodore Perry to Matamoros, to make arrangements with Gen. Patterson to have a force here without delay.

I deem it important the Mississippi should sail without delay, I must defer a more particular statement to another opportunity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER,

Com'd Home Squadron.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

A STAMPEDE.—The 1500 mules belonging to the United States, that have been for some time about two miles above this city, have made a regular stampede, and breaking through their inclosure, have scattered in every direction up and down the coast and into the swamp. A gentleman, who is our informant, and saw the rush, says it was the most magnificent sight he ever witnessed as they dashed off in full speed.

N. O. Com. Bul., Nov. 14.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—We understand that 600 of the new mounted Rifle Regiment are hourly expected here by the way of the river and will be immediately embarked for the Rio Grande. The regiment is commanded by Col. G. P. Smith, and we learn they are one of the finest body of men ever embodied. They have been recruited principally in the mountains of Virginia and Ohio, and not a man among them is over 35 years of age.

MAZATLAN, Oct. 18, 1846.—The United States ship Cyane has buried a Mexican vessel in the harbor of Guaymas, and afterwards bombarded the town. She has returned to Mazatlan, and with the Warren is blockading that port. On the arrival of the Commodore, an attack on it is expected.

MAIL TO AND FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The largest mails probably now made up and forwarded in the United States, are those between New Orleans and the seat of war. The mail received here after the capture of Monterrey, contained 14,000 letters, and the ordinary mail ranges from 6,000 to 8,000. The mails dispatched hence to the Rio Grande are equally large.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Counterfeit two dollar notes on the State Bank of Indiana, purporting to have been issued by the Branch at Bedford—dated April 20th, 1841, Letter D, numbered on the left 3135, on the right 40535, payable to H. Bates, whose name is engraved—signed S. Merrill, President, countersigned D. R. Dunhupe, Cashier.

This note is well calculated to deceive persons not about the note, and all others of the same plate not made payable at the Indianapolis Branch, furnishes to the community a means of detection—that is, that the name of H. Bates (the President of the Indianapolis Branch) is engraved in them all—while the notes of all the Branches are filled payable to some other person, usually to the President of the particular Branch where they are issued. It is a fact, however, borne in mind by all who handle Bank notes and it furnishes one very important safeguard against counterfeiters.

D. R. DUNHUPE, Cashier.

A new counterfeit is described in the Cincinnati Chronicle as follows: 10's, spurious plate, letter A. Vignette, Steamboat and two Ships. Portrait of Daniel Webster on the right. W. Christy, Cashier; C. H. Shinnick, President.

The Hon. George E. Badger has been elected by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina to be a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Haywood.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, at the present term. W. Stewart, J. M. Wallace, W. Wallace, J. E. Blythe, O. S. Hamilton, H. C. Newcomb.

Indianapolis Benevolent Society.

The annual meeting of this association took place in Robert's Chapel at early candle-light on the 26th of Nov. 1846. The Rev. Mr. Gurley was called to the chair, in the absence of Rev. J. L. Richmond. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Reverend Mr. Daniels. It was interesting and gratifying to see so many clergymen, the Governor of the State, and so large an audience present. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Calvin Fletcher, Secretary, and the treasurer's report by J. M. Ray. Part of the Executive Committee then reported, viz: Messrs. Blake, W. Smith, Blake, Mr. Cline, Lingenfelter, Orr, and Hubbard stated their labors during the past year.

On motion, Messrs. Blake, Andrew Smith and Wilkins were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Soon after, they reported the following, who were unanimously elected, viz:

JAMES BLAKE, Esq., President.

Rev. Messrs. Daniels, Gurley, Beecher, Cressley, Gillett, Myers, Jamison and Phillips, Vice Presidents.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FIRST WARD.

Dist. 1, North of Market st. Dist. 2, South of Market st.

Mr. Vance, Mrs. Noel. Mr. Fletcher, Judith Snell.

SECOND WARD.

Dist. 3, N. of Market st. Dist. 4, S. of Market st.

Mr. Tutewiler, Mrs. Broome. A. A. Smith, Mrs. Will.

THIRD WARD.

Dist. 5, N. of Market st. Dist. 6, S. of Market st.

Mr. Brandon, Mrs. Colley. Mr. Lingenfelter, Mrs. Demos.

FOURTH WARD.

Dist. 7, N. of Market st. Dist. 8, S. of Market st.

Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Ames. Mr. Orr, Mrs. Paxton.

FIFTH WARD.

Dist. 9, N. of Market st. Dist. 10, S. of Market st.

Mr. Blake, Mrs. Whitcomb. Mr. Roll, Mrs. Marx.

SIXTH WARD.

Dist. 11, N. of Market st. Dist. 12, S. of Market st.

Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Douglass. Mr. Morely, Mrs. Hall.

On motion, Messrs. Hubbard, Sharpe, A. Harrison, Jenkins and Jones were appointed to take up a subscription, which they performed and reported to the treasurer, Gov. Whitcomb then made some appropriate remarks, and introduced a resolution to this purpose: That the names and residences of respectable indigent widows and female orphans be ascertained and suitable employment given them; and that the same course be adopted as to men and boys, needing employment; and that the Executive Committee, in their visitings, whether the children attend Sabbath School, and if not, learn if they are prevented by want of clothing. If so, direct them to this Society, and report their names at our next meeting.

The Revs. Messrs. Cressley and Myers made eloquent and feeling remarks, excited by the occasion. Several resolutions were then presented to the society by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, viz:

Resolved, That the sympathies and kind regard of this Society be presented to our highly esteemed President of this Benevolent Society, for the past year, Rev. John L. Richmond, with the assurance, that his past labors for the Society are gratefully remembered; and we trust, will be a cheerful reflection on his efforts.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and they are authorized to call on the members of the Executive Committee for clothing and subscriptions to the Benevolent Society, on and after Wednesday next week, and that they be requested to have the clothing they wish to give, in readiness—and that the Secretary notify the absent members.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to have a good supply of cards immediately printed, of the names of the Executive Committee, to be distributed by the Committee; provided the printing can be done, as heretofore, without expense to the Society.

These resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Gov. Whitcomb, the newspapers of the city are requested to publish the proceedings of the Society. After an appropriate hymn was sung by the audience, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Myers, the Society adjourned.

NEW CAMP EQUIPAGE.—Some improvements in the articles of camp equipment have been made by Capt. Thistle, a part of which have been adopted by Government, and will add to the comfort of soldiers. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce describes them as follows:

I had the pleasure to-day to see the very neat, compact and serviceable camp equipment made for General Taylor, under the direction of Capt. Thistle.

It is contained in two leather cases, and can easily be carried by two men. The cooking utensils, and complete dinner, bed, and supper set, for one hundred persons, are contained in this small compass. The cooking apparatus is of tinued copper. The other articles are plated ware. The General's set of castors are a curiosity. They might be rolled along in any direction, with perfect safety, and appear to be bomb-proof. Every article is made with a view to hard, rough, and arduous service.

The camp equipment for the soldiers is also a great improvement upon any thing of the sort ever before known. In a small leather case, which a man buckles like a haversack on his back, is contained the complete cooking and eating apparatus for 20 men—all made with a view to endure hard service.

These improvements were the invention of Captain Thistle, and are introduced by the order of the Government. I also looked at his Ambulances which he is making for the conveyance of the sick and wounded. They are large wagons, fitted out with high sides, and iron poles for awnings, with shafts before and behind, so as to be drawn either way. They are as easy of motion as a cradle. But the most remarkable thing about them is that they are intended for bridges to be thrown over streams not fordable.

Capt. Thistle has also invented some new tents—fire proof and rain proof. So delightful are they that persons who see them are half disposed to quit quick and malarial and seeme dwellers in tents, like Arabs and Tartars, and Mexican volunteers.

But Captain Thistle has got a new cannon, by aid of which he intends to conquer peace; and truly it is a Christian-like looking weapon. There is one thing to recommend it certainly, viz: that it will save its friends from all the cruel accidents which occur from loading through the muzzle. It loads in the breech, and can never be thought of, or most efficient and ingenious.

The Captain explained to me that, besides firing very rapidly, it had this advantage. If the enemy should press upon your battery too hard, and you be obliged to retire from your position, you could, by pulling your gun, you just take out the wedge on the breech and the key, and you walk off with it. The enemy cannot plant your gun, if he gets it; and when you come back, you will be ready to fire away again.

If Captain Thistle goes on inventing he will reduce war to a child's play. The gallant Captain is one of the universal Yankee nation, and one of the most shrewd and ingenious men that ever entertained a "notion."

The St. Louis American attempts to justify the doctrines of Nativism by quotations from the "Liverpool Mail," one of the rankest Tory newspapers of England. This shows just exactly what Nativism is: that it is nothing less than unadulterated Toryism—a feeling of distrust and hatred of man as man. It is federal Whiggery in its worst and meanest aspect; a villainous prejudice, and a contemptible self-esteem, which, in default of every other claim to superiority, endeavors to establish one on the mere accident of birth place, if possible more contemptible than the ridiculous pretext of gentle blood!

Official Vote of N. Y. on the Constitution and Negro Suffrage.

CONSTITUTION. NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Yes, 212,601. No, 207,025.

No, 80,194. Yes, 67,540.

132,497 majority. 140,079 maj.

The falling off in the vote since 1844 is about 900. Negro suffrage is awfully demolished.—*Ohio Statesman.*

MICHIGAN.—Full returns have been received. In the Senate, there are fifteen Democrats and three Whigs; in the House, fifty-one Democrats and fifteen Whigs. The Democratic majority in the State, three hundred and four hundred. The Lake State is firm and true.

Public Meeting for the Suppression of Gambling.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis, was held at the Court House, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of adopting measures for the suppression of gambling.

The meeting was called to order by James Blake, Esq., when OVID BUTLER was chosen President, HENRY ORR, and ANDREW BROUSE, Vice Presidents, and DOUGLASS MAGUIRE and JAMES C. YOUNG Secretaries.

The President having briefly stated the object of the meeting, C. Fletcher, Esq., offered for the consideration of the audience the following resolutions; which, after an able speech in their support by the mover, in the course of which he made some startling exposures in relation to the extent and effects of gambling in this town, were unanimously adopted, viz:

1st. Resolved, That the practice of gambling is destructive of the best interests of the community, in promoting idleness and the dissipation of time, in enervating the mental and physical energies of those who engage in it, and in producing sudden transfers of property from hand to hand by trick, stratagem and base swindling, without labour and without consideration.

2d. Resolved, That it is our clear conviction that gambling is demoralizing in its influence, tending to corrupt youth—to pervert the moral sense of our community and break down the distinctions between right and wrong, which should be preserved as necessary not only to the well being but to the safety of society.

Rev. W. H. Beecher rose and offered the following resolutions, which, being supported by the mover in an animated and eloquent address, were unanimously adopted: **Resolved**, That Professional Gambling can be regarded as nothing less than crime, and that its effects should cause every sober-minded man to rank it with theft, assassination and murder; and that no good reason can be shown why gamblers should not be treated as all other public criminals.

Resolved, That we have a right, from the experience and force of thousands, to regard the lighter forms of gambling as a mere training for a fictitious and criminal life. W. Shepley, Esq., offered the following resolution, which he supported in a bold and pungent address, after which the question was taken on its adoption and it was decided in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

Resolved, That we approve of the Laws in force, in reference to the crime of Gambling, and will earnestly endeavor to have them enforced against any, and all offenders; and we pledge ourselves to each other, and to the community, to use our best efforts for the suppression of this crime, and we invite the co-operation of every moral citizen in aid of the effort.

Rev. L. H. Jameson then rose and read for the consideration of the meeting, and advocated in a neat and appropriate speech, the following resolutions, which were also adopted without a dissenting vote, viz:

Resolved, That, in consequence of the prevalence of the vice of gambling,